



Nebraska Coalition
for Lifesaving Cures

The Newsletter of the
Nebraska Coalition for
Lifesaving Cures

MARCH 2011

News & Notes

Tickets Still Available for the Walter and Suzanne Scott Tribute Luncheon

The Nebraska Coalition for Lifesaving Cures will honor Walter and Suzanne Scott at its ninth annual tribute luncheon honoring individuals who support medical research in Nebraska. The luncheon will be held on April 4, 2011 at Happy Hollow Club, 1701 South 105th Street, Omaha.

Tickets for the luncheon are still available. For more information, contact Victoria Kohout, Executive Director at 402-390-2461 or email her at Victoria@nebraskacures.com.



New method allows human embryonic stem cells to avoid immune system rejection

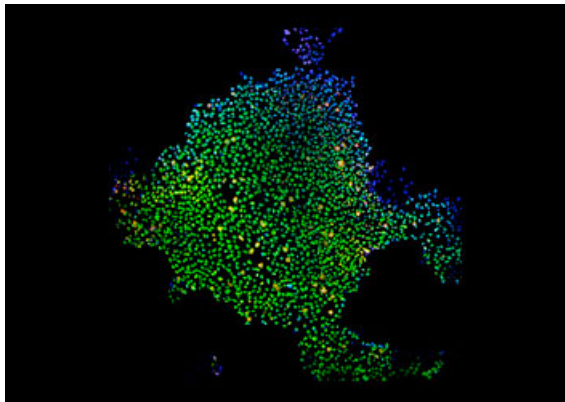
A short-term treatment with three immune-dampening drugs allowed human embryonic stem cells to survive and thrive in mice, according to researchers at the Stanford University School of Medicine. Without such treatment, the animals' immune systems quickly hunt down and destroy the transplanted cells.

[Full Story from The Stanford School of Medicine \(03-03-2011\)](#)

Reprogrammed Stem Cells are Rife with Mutations

Adult cells that have been reprogrammed into stem cells harbor a number of genetic mutations, some of which appear in genes that have been linked to cancer. While scientists don't yet know how this might affect the use of the cells in medicine, they say the findings show that the cells need to be studied much more extensively.

[Full Story in Technology Review \(03-03-2011\)](#)



A New Stem Cell Enters the Mix: Induced Conditional Self-Renewing Progenitor (ICSP) Cells

In the past few months, a slew of papers have indicated that the therapeutic potential of a promising type of stem cell, called induced pluripotent stem (iPS) cells, might be limited by reprogramming errors and genomic instability. iPS cells are engineered by reprogramming fully differentiated adult cells, often skin cells, back to a primitive, embryonic-like state.

[Full Story from Sanford/Burnham Medical Research Institute \(03-07-2011\)](#)

Brain cells grown in the lab will help to identify new Alzheimer's drugs

Scientists have made dishes of human brain cells that could speed up the search for drugs and lead to new treatments for Alzheimer's disease, a devastating and incurable neurodegenerative disorder. The freshly made neurons are likely to prove valuable in finding drugs that slow the progression of the disease, and may ultimately pave the way for brain cell transplants to treat memory loss associated with the disorder.

Researchers in the US made batches of brain neurons by adding chemical growth factors to human embryonic stem cells. The technique allows scientists to grow an almost limitless supply of the brain cells. The neurons made at the lab were a type known as basal forebrain cholinergic neurons, which cause memory loss when they stop working in the early stages of



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as we honor
Walter &
Suzanne
Scott

Monday, April 4, 2011
11:30 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.
Happy Hollow Club



11/10/2015

March 2011 E-News

Alzheimer's disease.

[Full Story in *The Guardian* \(03-04-2011\)](#)

